

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

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[NUMBER 92.]

THE REFLECTOR.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE STARS.

While we are daily familiarizing ourselves with a knowledge of this earth on which we tread, but to which we do not exclusively belong, it would not be amiss, occasionally, to look at the skies, our native home; and to justify the purpose which the poet has ascribed to our formation, that God made us to walk erect, that we might gaze upon his wonders in the heavens.

There is a marvellous contrast between the celestial and the terrestrial spheres—and the politician and the bigot had better remain where they are. They cannot say this is a Protestant star, and that is a Catholic—and this is given to idolatry—nor of one, that it has been conquered—nor of another, that it was ceded by treaty—nor of a third, that it was stolen from the innocent aborigines. They may look, but they cannot discover, *Crete*, where they lied, nor *Rhodes*, where they stole, nor *Poland*, plundered of sovereignty, nor *Ireland*, loyal and oppressed. They will not find in the starry firmament, States in insurrection, nor here a principality, nor there a dukedom, nor even a republic. There are no *Greeks* struggling to regain what has been lost—there are no *Creeks* studious only to retain their own—there are no *Turks* to molest either.

And why this dissimilarity? but that the heavens are the kingdom of the Almighty, and the blessed stars live in his light, and exult in his presence, and resound with his praises—and they shine, as he bids them, upon this earth, with sweet and consoling splendor, except when its own noxious exhalations rise in clouds and intervene between man and his Creator.

Study the Stars! they are the land of promise to mortals. They are the rallying points of love, and faith, and hope—the shining volume of immortality forever open in the skies.

Charleston Courier.

THE ART OF LIVING HAPPILY.

It would be worth to one, more than any or even all the arts and sciences, to learn the art of living happily. I do not mean perfect happiness, which is not to be enjoyed here; but such a degree of happiness as our Maker has put in our power. The art of living happily does not lie in stoical apathy—for, as to the real and sharp afflictions of life, one ought "to bear them like a man." Nor does he know the sweets of friendship, who feels little or no pain at being sundered from a near friend. Much less does it lie in the nauseating cup of gross sensuality; for the enjoyment of the mere sensualist is no higher than that of the pampered horse in the stable or stud, or the fattening pig in the sty. Indeed, the brute has much the advantage, as it lives according to its nature and destination, while the man is haunted with a perpetual conscientiousness of the shameful degradation of his moral and intellectual faculties.

The following maxims, or rules of action, might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least to diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life:—

Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the overruling Providence of an infinitely good as well as almighty Being, and prize his favour above all things.

Observe, invariably, truth in your words and integrity in your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Be not too much out of humour with the world; but remember it is a world of God's creating, and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness towards you than of cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconvenience and crosses.

Be ready to heal the breaches in friendship, and to make up differences, and shun litigation yourself as much as possible; for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two lawsuits.

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains, nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable, thriving way, keep in it, and abide your own calling rather than run the chance of another.

In a word—mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it, as is most fit for a frail being who is merely journeying through it toward an immortal abode.

CANDID AVOWAL. A popular preacher in one of our city churches, was lately sketching the character of a sinner with great force and eloquence, and concluded by asking—is there here such a character? A person rose from his pew, and addressing himself to the minister, said, emphatically—"I am that man."

[Noble's Advocate.

From Janus; or, Edinburgh Literary Almanack.

THE TRANSPORT.

The great eye of day was wide open and a joyful light filled air, heaven and ocean. The marble clouds lay motionless far and wide over the deep blue sky, and all memory of storm and hurricane had vanished from the magnificence of that immense calm. There was but a gentle fluctuation on the deep, and the sea-birds floated steadily there, or dipped their wings for a moment in the wreathed foam, and again wheeled sportively away into the sunshine. One ship—only one single ship—was within the encircling horizon, and she had lain there as if at anchor since the morning light, for although all her sails were set, scarcely a wandering breeze touched her canvass, and her flags hung dead on staff and at peak, or lifted themselves uncertainly up at intervals, and then sunk again into motionless repose. The crew paced not her deck, for they knew that no breeze could come, till after meridian—and it was the Sabbath day.

A small congregation were singing praises to God in that chapel, which rested almost as quietly on the sea as the house of worship in which they had been used to pray, then rested far off on a foundation of rock in a green valley of their forsaken Scotland. They were emigrants, nor hoped ever again to see the mists of their native mountains. But as they heard the voice of their psalm, each singer half forgot that it blended with the sound of the sea, and almost believed himself sitting in the kirk of his own beloved parish. But hundreds of billowy leagues intervened between them and the little tinkling bell that was now tolling their happier friends to the quiet house of God.

And now an old grey headed man rose to pray, and held up his withered hands in fervent supplication for all around, whom, in good truth, he called his children, for three generations were with the patriarch on that tabernacle. There, in one group, were husbands and wives standing together, in awe of Him who held the deep in the hollow of his hand: there, youths and maidens, linked together by the feeling of the same destiny, some of them perhaps hoping, when they reached the shore, to lay their heads on one pillow; there, children hand in hand, happy in the wonders of the ocean; and there mere infants smiling on the sunny deck, and unconscious of the meaning of hymn or prayer.

A low, confined, growing noise was heard struggling beneath the deck, and a sailor called with a loud voice, "Fire, fire! the ship's on fire!" Holy words died on the prayer's tongue; the congregation fell asunder; and pale faces, wild eyes, groans, shrieks, and outcries, rent the silence of the lonesome sea. No one for a while knew the other, as all were hurried as in a whirlwind up and down the ship. A dismal heat, all unlike the warmth of that beautiful sun, came stifling on every breath. Mothers, who in their first terror had shuddered but for themselves, now clasped their infants to their breasts, and lifted up their eyes to heaven. Bold, brave men grew white as ashes, and hands strengthened by toil and storm trembled like the aspen leaf. "Gone, gone, we are all gone!" was now the cry, yet no one knew whence that cry came; and men glared reproachfully on each other's countenances, and strove to keep down the audible beatings of their own hearts. The desperate love of life drove them instinctively to their stations, and the water was poured, as by the strength of giants, down among the mouldering flames. But the devouring element roared up into the air; and the deck, masts, sails, and shrouds, were one crackling and hissing sheet of fire.

"Let down the boat!" was now the yell of hoarse voices; and in an instant she was filled with life. There was frantic leaping into the sea; and all who were fast drowning moved convulsively towards that little ark. Some sunk down at once into oblivion; some grasped at nothing with their disappearing hands; some seized in vain unquenched pieces of the fiery wreck; some would fain have saved a friend almost in the last agonies; and some strong in a savage despair, tore from the clenched fingers that would have dragged them down, and forgot in fear both love and pity.

Enveloped in flames and smoke, yet insensible as a corpse to the burning, a frantic mother flung down her baby among the crew; and as it fell among the upward oars unharmed, she shrieked out a prayer of thanksgiving. "Go, husband, go; for I am content to die!" "Oh! live, live, my husband, for our Willy's sake." But in the prime of life, and with his manly bosom full of health and hope, the husband looked but for a moment till he saw his child was safe, and then, taking his young wife in his arms, sat down beneath the burning fragment of the sail, with the rest that were resigned, never more to rise up till the sound of the last trumpet, when the faithful and the afflicted shall be raised to breathe forever empyrean air.

GOD.—"There is a God." The plants of the valley, and the cedars of the mountains proclaim him; the insect hums his praise; the elephant salutes him with the rising day; the bird warbles his praise among the foliage; the lightning announces his power; and the oceans declare his immensity." Man alone has said—"there is no God."

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

8, A. M.—Looked out of bed-room window into Gracechurch-street, and called "Sweep" to a boy with a soot-bag. Saw him stop, look about him at the corner of White Hart-court, and then walk on. Halted him three times in the same way. Tried a fourth, and popped my head out at the wrong moment. Boy, in a great passion, threw a turnip, which broke me a half a crown pane, and woke my wife. Swore I knew nothing about it, and sneaked down to breakfast.

9, A. M.—Went to table-drawer, and slyly pocketed three little lumps of alabaster. Returned and took my seat at table, as if nothing had happened. Put alabaster at top of blue sugar basin, and to my great delight saw Kitty put one into each of the children's cups. Children hammered and pushed, and wondered sugar would not melt. I thought I should have died; three of my best silver spoons bent as crooked as ram's horns. Very demure when Mrs. Gander came down to breakfast. Never attack wife;—(harpooners have some reason for not meddling with a certain species of whale, as being too fierce.) So says Guthrie's Grammar.

10, A. M.—Went behind the counter to serve. Asked Jack Mitten, my foreman, if any body had blacked his face. Jack answered, "Not to my knowledge;" and went to the looking-glass. I replied; "Nor to mine either." Laughed very much, but Jack did not see much in it. Sam Snaffle, the driver of the Clapham, looked in to know what places were booked. Told him one inside, a lady, to take up at Steam's Manufactory, this side the Elephant. Saw him set off, one short, and thought I should have died. Took pen, ink and paper, and wrote a letter as if from Dobbs the druggist to Lawyer Lynx, telling him to arrest Shuffle the shoemaker for 23L 10s. goods sold and delivered. Gave to ticket-porter, and told him Lynx would pay the portage.

11, A. M.—Went back into the shop to serve. Sold a white cotton night-cap to an exciseman, and told him it was the fellow to six others which I had parted with to half a dozen other gentlemen who were to set off on a journey from the Old Bailey to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. He did not seem to see much in it, but I laughed amazingly. Saw Jack Mitten serving a lady with a red elastic purse, at the other counter. Took up a newspaper, and read loud enough for her to hear, "Dreadful depravity! an Irish fruit-woman in Doyt-street, St. Giles, scraped her child to death with an oyster shell." Lady screamed and went into hysterics. Gave her a glass of water, and told her "it was a shame that oyster shells were suffered to lie about the streets." Thought I should never have done laughing.

12, A. M.—Sent Molly to Spafields to see a live radical. Told her to buy me a straight hook on her way home, at Peter Pull-gill's in Crooked Lane. Told her I should also want a glass ink-horn; and that a male mermaid was expected to swim down Fish-street hill at two. Wife overheard, and called me an old fool. Did not see much in it, but Molly laughed.

1, P. M.—Asked Jack Mitten who was the father of the sons of Noah; where Moses was when the candle was blown out; and which was most, half-a-dozen dozen, or six dozen dozen. The poor fellow could not answer one of them. Took the steps, climbed up slyly to the clock, and pushed the hands two hours forward. Heard wife, who caught a glance of it, rail at the cook for not putting down the leg of mutton, telling her it only wanted an hour of dinner time. Clock struck a hundred and one; and found I had done mischief, and stole away to Elicot to get him to repair it.

2, P. M.—Took a turn upon 'Change. Told Rothschild I hoped he liked Columbian bonds. Did not much like his looks, so stole away and entered the rotunda of the Bank. Buzz, the broker, asked me to hold his umbrella, while he went to sell two thousand, at 73 5-8. Dropt two handfuls of saw-dust into his umbrella.—On his return, walked out with him into Bartholomew lane. Luckily rained hard; Buzz flung open his umbrella over his head, and covered himself with saw-dust. This made me laugh till I cried. Buzz threw a handful of saw-dust into my left eye; this made me cry till I laughed.

3, P. M.—Took a walk over London Bridge to Horsemonger lane sessions. Looked over Sessions Paper, and saw indictment, The King against O'Bludgeon, about 30 off. Went into front yard, and bawled out, "The King against O'Bludgeon is just called out." Such a rush of harristars, bar keepers, and witnesses into court! Two apple-barrows upset, and a bar-ristar's wig trampled under foot. Entered Auction mart, at corner of Throgmorton-street, and went up to auction room. Saw Gab, the auctioneer, mount pulpit. Took a stand at father corner of room, and tried my tongue at ventriloquy. Beat Matthews hollow. Bid in seven different voices from various parts of the room, and saw Gab knock down seven articles to seven innocent bystanders; viz. a fowling-piece to a fat widow; a pair of stays to a ward deputy; a gig to a waiting woman; O'Keefe's Works to a Methodist parson; a complete set of John Bull to Alderman Wood; and a Greek grammar to a stock broker.

4, P. M.—Dinner. Asked Jack Mitten to take a glass of sherry, and poked a vinegar cruet into his paw. Made him sputter out liquid, like lion's head at Aldgate pump. Swore it was all his own doing, and for once in a way got believed. Told wife I had been at Bat-suns; was asked by her what news? Answered, ed, the French had taken umbrage. More fools the Spaniards, replied Mrs. Gander, for not fortifying it better.

5, P. M.—Polite note from Lawyer Lynx, telling me that hoaxing an attorney was felony at common law, and that he meant to indict me at the ensuing Old Bailey sessions, unless I paid the costs in Dobbs v. Shuffle, according to enclosed account. Perused bill: "Attending plaintiff by appointment, when he asked me how I did, six and eight pence; attending, answering him, pretty middling, six and eight pence, &c. &c.; total, fifteen pound eighteen." Damned all pettifoggers, and gave bearer a check for the amount. Muffin-man with bell; bawled out muffins, and bobbed. Aimed at Perriwinkle with a pea shooter; and chalked "mangling done here," upon Slice the surgeon's window shutter.—Visit from bowing, bobbing waiter from the City of London tavern: "Beg pardon, Sir, but here's the bill, Sir." "What bill?" "Mr. Jolter, sir, and Mr. Scraggs, sir, them as you April-fooled this morning, sir; met and compared notes, sir; knew your hand; went to my master's tavern together, city of London, sir; ordered your own dinner, sir, turtle and roast hare for two, sir, and told me to bring you the bill, sir." Swore I would not pay it: looked out of window, and saw Jolter and Scraggs walking up and down by the Wade-worth coach, and flourishing a brace of horse-whips. Set it down for no joke, and told waiter to call to-morrow for his money.

6, P. M.—Tea and toast. Determined to play the fool no more, not quite approving of the expense. Put on velvet cap and slippers. Made a leg arm-chair for little Nancy. Wife busy reading Dr. Kitchener's cookery; and Letitia deep in Peveril of the Peak, with her legs upon the sofa. Rat-a-tat at front door, loud enough to wake defunct Sir Thomas Gresham. Rattle and slap of a hackney coach step. Hearts sunk within us. Rustling of silk gown on the stairs. Little Nancy dispatched as a light troop to watch the enemy's motions; rushed back, exclaiming with an awful face, "Mrs. Deputy Kilderkin." General scramble to hide objectionables; buttered toast, piled up like planks in a deal yard, chucked into the cupboard.—Peveril canted into the coal scuttle; bowl of brown sugar carefully crammed into table drawer, and best lump substituted; Letitia's legs put perpendicular, and wife's vinegar visage varnished with a proper coating of sweet oil to greet visitor. Parlour door opened; enter Mrs. Deputy Kilderkin.

7, P. M.—Bows and smiles. Coffee and hard rusk. Found we had been hoaxed. Card in wife's name inviting Mrs. Kilderkin, apologizing for short notice, but mentioning that Mr. Boscha and his thirteen harps could not be had on any other evening. Suspected Alderman Arrowroot, and vowed to be even with him this day twelvemonth. Listened to a deal of high life from Mrs. Kilderkin and daughter Letitia. Comparative merits of Miss Taylor of the Circus and Miss Brunton of the West London: glass curtain at the Coburg: Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam: monthly assembly at the Horns, Kennington: the new turnpike in the Borough road, and what a different thing Trinity-square was from old Tower-hill.—Nodded assent with my eyes shut: wife kicked my shins to keep me awake.

8, P. M.—Music. Mrs. Kilderkin and Letitia went through the orthodox routine. Mrs. Kilderkin swore she had no voice, and Letitia only wished she had half as good a one. Letitia vowed she could not finger a note; and Mrs. Kilderkin said, if she could only play a quarter as well, she should think herself a finished performer. Preliminaries thus adjusted, they sat down together and thumped overture to Lodoiska, till the poor piano trembled on its legs.

9, P. M.—Whist. Wife and I against Letitia and deputy's lady. Head running upon take-in of tavern-hill; missed deal with queen of diamonds at bottom; wife kicked my left shin. Second deal; at my old tricks, asked Mrs. Kilderkin if she had heard the news? answered, No; what news? Told her that Ferdinand had dissolved the Cortes in hot water. Played a spade, and thought it was a trump; another kick from wife. Licked my thumb to deal better, and got a third kick.

10, P. M.—Whist again: seats changed to change luck. Long dispute between Mrs. Kilderkin and Mrs. Gander, the one asserting that Lord Byron should never marry a daughter of hers, and the other that he should. Head bothered by Beppo, Mazeppe, and Aleppo. Trumped my partner's lead. Fourth kick from wife, luckily intercepted by Mrs. Kilderkin's off-ance. Wife begged pardon.

11, P. M.—Bed Candles. One made by me, consisting of a round pole of cut turnip, tipped with charcoal, unluckily selected by my wife. Much poking with snuffers before trick detected. Glance of vengeance; exit wife up stairs, husband following.

12, P. M.—Listened to curtain-lecture fifty-nine minutes, and then fell asleep.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHEERFULNESS.

Bono animo fac fa erige animum. Equid te leo?

Thou source of happiness to man,
Yea, all the pleasures nature can
To feeble mortals give—
Thou best companion of our way,
While thro' the lonely wilds we stray,
Trust to thine aid we ever may,
Thou'rt ready to relieve:
Depriv'd of thee, no pleasure here is known;
Our moments pass in solemn silence on.

Thou' beautiful objects round us rise
To cheer our minds, delight our eyes,
To give to life a glow—
Thou' works of nature and of art
Combine to satisfy the heart—
Fill each desire, and joy impart,
Till thy all-gladd'ning, all enlivening ray
Chases the gloom, the dark'ning clouds away.

Auspicious friend! where dost thou rove?
In what blest circle dost thou move?
Where tak'st thou thine abode?
Can sordid avarice bid thee come?
Dost thou with vain ambition roam?
Or go'st thou with the labourer home
To light his weary road?
Ah, yes! within the farmer's humble cot
With dear content thou'rt stay than not.

In friendship's smiling circle dear,
Where mutual love remains sincere,
Thou tak'st thine airy flight.
The lately wedded pair by thee
Enjoy each other's company;
They bid all disappointments flee—
Nor mar their new delights.
When settled round a social winter fire,
How glad are we with but thy presence there!

What tho' along our daily way
The thorns of care point upward lay,
And tho' we feel their smart—
What tho' on us should fortune frown,
And disappointments bear us down,
Losses of friends our comforts drown,
And sink our aching hearts:
Still with one glance of thy all-cheering ray,
Our cares forgot, our mournings die away.

Thou biddest us the bleeding heart—
Thou pour'st in oil to heal the smart,
And thus forego the pain—
Thou wip'st away the falling tear—
Bids man be strong, nor faint, nor fear;
But journey on and persevere
While life shall here remain:
Possess'd of thee, time passes smoothly on,
And pleasures spring where all seem'd past and gone.

Hail! all consoling Cheerfulness!
Man's best companion, deign to bless
Thy humble supplicant—
When disappointments like a flood
Break o'er his head and chill his blood—
When losses checken life's dark road,
Do thou supply his want—
Light up his way—be ever near his heart,
While life remains, and may we never part.

When friends around would wish to know
What I had found that pleas'd me so;
I'd say, 'tis Cheerfulness—
I'd bid dull melancholy flee—
Nor ne'er approach to trouble me;
I'd pray that thou so kind would be,
As all my friends to bless;
Then with thine influence and Religion true
We'd pass thro' life and hope for glory too.

PHAON.

THE OLIO.

ALLITERATION.

The admirers of alliteration will be pleased with the following character of a young lady, from an old Newcastle Journal:—

"Died, in the flower of her age, Miss Mary Harrison, of Wheldon-bridge-house. If boundless benevolence be the basis of beatitude, and harmless humanity the harbinger of a hallowed heart, these christian concomitants composed her characteristics, and conciliated the esteem of her cotemporary acquaintances, who mean to model their manners by the mould of their meritorious monitor."—There are but two instances in our recollection which approach near to the above: the one is, "Henry Hallon, hatter, hoiser and haberdasher, at Holborn-bridge, Hattongarden;" the other is, "Benjamin Bell brown bread and biscuit baker, near Battersea-bridge."

PERVERTING OF WORDS. At Hatton Garden office on Monday, Sarah Smith was charged with stealing a sheet, the property of her mistress, Mrs. Kelley, of Saffron hill. In defence, she said, her mistress told her to bring one of the sheets off her bed to be washed, and make a shift with the other; being much distressed for want of one, she sat up all night to make it, and the next morning her mistress told her to bring the other sheet down; she then told her what she had done, when she called her thief, and had her brought to this office. Mrs. Kelley said her words were perverted—she meant to have the sheets washed one at a time. The simplicity, however, with which the prisoner gave her defence, gained her credit with the Magistrate, who intimated a wish, that the matter might not proceed, with which Mrs. Kelley complied, and the parties went away together in a friendly manner.—*Lon. paper.*

DEFINITIONS.

To "bear the bell," is to surpass others, or to be the first in merit—alluding to the weather, which wears the bell, and is followed by the flock, or to the first pack-horse of a drove, which has bells on its collar.

"Piping hot."—This expression is taken from the custom of a baker's blowing his pipe or horn, in villages, to let the people know his bread is hot and light.

"A Welch Rabbit."—Bread and cheese toasted—that is, a Welch rare bit.

Pellifagger.—A little dirty attorney, &c. It is derived from the French words *petit rogue*, of small credit, or little reputation.

A Scotch learning pan—that is, a wench. This saying arose from the well known story of a gentleman, travelling in Scotland, who, desired to have his bed warmed, the servant maid immediately undressed herself and laid down in it for a while.

A Fannyox. An Irishman recommending an excellent milk cow, that she would give milk year after year without having calves; because it ran in the blood, as she came of a cow that never had a calf.

RHAPSODY.

As I walked by myself, I said to myself,
And myself again said unto me,
Look to thyself, and take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee.
Then I said to myself, and answered myself,
With the self same repeat ee,
Look to thyself, or look not to thyself,
'T is the self same thing to me.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR LOVE.

One end of a rope fasten over a beam,
And make a slip noose at the other extreme,
Then just underneath let a cricket be set,
On which let the lover most manfully get;
Then over his head let the necklet be knot;
And under one ear be well settled the knot;
Then the cricket kick down, let him have a fair swing,
And leave all the rest of the work to the string.

Dean Swift having dined with a rich miser, pronounced the following grace after dinner:
"Thanks for this miracle, it is no less
Than finding manna in the wilderness,
In midst of famine we have found relief,
And seen the wonder of a chine of beef!
Chimneys have smok'd that never smoked before;
And we have din'd where we shall dine no more."

A wag remarking on the hardness of the times, gives the following reasons:
What better reason can you guess,
Why men grow poor, and ladies thinner,
Than, thousands now for dinner dress,
Till nothing's left to dress for dinner.

A Doctor visiting his patient, a lady, requested to look at her tongue. She opened her mouth, and put the end of her tongue out. The Doctor said, put it out a little further, madam; and was under the necessity of repeating it several times, the lady only putting her tongue out a trifling distance each time. At length the Doctor remarked, put it out as far as possible, madam. "Lord, Doctor," says she, "you must think there is no end to a woman's tongue."

In a cause respecting a will at Derby assizes, evidence was given to prove the testatrix (An apothecary's wife), a lunatic; amongst other things it was deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, vials, lotions, potions, &c. into the street as rubbish: "I doubt," said the learned Judge, "whether sweeping physic into the street was any proof of insanity." "True, my lord," (replied the counsel,) but sweeping the pots certainly was."

"Why, Mr. —," said a tall fellow to a little person who was in company with five or six huge men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman, "I am like four-pence-half-penny among six cents; not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

Laws of the State of Maine.

AN ACT establishing salaries for Judges and Registers of Probate.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the fees of Judges and Registers of Probate in this State, heretofore established by law, shall from and after the last day of March instant, be, and the same are hereby abolished; and instead thereof, said Judges and Registers of Probate, shall receive for their services, an annual salary, which salary in the several counties in this State, shall be as follows: for the Judges of Probate, in the county of York, three hundred dollars; Cumberland, four hundred dollars; Lincoln, three hundred dollars; Kennebec, three hundred dollars; Hancock, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars; Oxford, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; Somerset, one hundred dollars; and Penobscot, one hundred and fifty dollars. For the Registers of Probate in the county of York, five hundred dollars; Cumberland, nine hundred dollars; Lincoln, five hundred dollars; Kennebec, five hundred dollars; Hancock, three hundred and fifty dollars; Washington, three hundred dollars; Oxford, three hundred and fifty dollars; Somerset, one hundred and fifty dollars; Penobscot, two hundred and fifty dollars.*

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, That said salaries shall be paid quarterly, out of the Treasury of the several counties of this State, to the Judges and Registers of Probate of said counties respectively, on the first day of July, October, January and April annually; the first quarterly payment of said salaries to be made on the first day of July next.*

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted, That no Judge of Probate shall receive any fee or compensation for any business done in his Court, or in his capacity of Judge of Probate, on any pretext whatever: And no Register of Probate, shall receive any fee or compensation from any person for any business done by said Register in the Court of Probate, on for one set of copies of all orders, decrees or other papers, which may be required by the Executor, Administrator or Guardian in any case in the Court of Probate; but for any other copies, he may receive twelve cents a page and no more.*

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted, That each county shall provide all necessary books, for the keeping the records in the Registry of Probate; but stationary and all other incidental expenses, shall be considered as provided for by the above salaries.*

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Register of Probate, for each county of this State, to transmit to the Secretary of State, to be by him filed and kept, subject to the inspection of the Governor and Council, and the two branches of the Legislature, a transcript of his account of the fees of the Judge of Probate, as certified by such Judge, for the year next preceding the time when this Act shall take effect.*

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Probate, to examine, or cause to be examined, annually, the records of the Registers of Probate, in the several counties in this State; and if they are found deficient, the said Judges, or either of them, shall give notice thereof in writing to the Treasurer of the county, in which such deficient Register shall reside, who shall put in suit the bond of said Register, and such proceedings shall be had thereon, as are provided in an Act, for the safe keeping of the records of the several Courts of Justice.*

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be in force, from and after the last day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.*

[Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act establishing the duties to be paid by certain officers therein named."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That so much of the Act, to which this is in addition, as requires each Coroner to pay a duty of three dollars, be, and hereby is repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act providing for the government of the State Prison, and for the punishment of convicts."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That whenever any female convict, or male minor under the age of sixteen years, shall hereafter be sentenced to confinement to hard labour, or to solitary imprisonment and hard labour, for any term short of life, such sentence may be executed in and within the precincts of the gaol of the county, in which such offender may be convicted, or in the State Prison, at Thomaston, as heretofore directed, at the discretion of the Court awarding such sentence; and all charges and expenses for maintaining such convicts, shall be paid by the State.*

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, That the Inspectors of the State Prison, appointed by virtue of the Act, to which this Act is additional, be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered, at their discretion, to remove or to suspend from the exercise of their functions, any officer or officers of said State Prison, as well as their agents or servants, (excepting, however, the Warden thereof,) whom said Inspectors may, at any time, find negligent or unfaithful in the discharge of their duties, and to appoint such others in their place as they may deem expedient; and such appointments shall continue in force, until the Governor with advice of Council, shall otherwise order or appoint.*

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted, That whenever any convict shall be discharged from the State Prison, who shall have conducted well, during his confinement or imprisonment, the Warden may, at his discretion, give to each convict so discharged, a sum not more than five dollars, for the use of said convict.*

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted, That the volunteer company of militia provided for in the twenty-sixth section of the Act, to which this is additional, may consist of forty persons exclusive of those employed within the precincts of the Prison, in guarding and overseeing the convicts.*

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted, That all Acts, and parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.*

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT in addition to "An Act respecting Engine Men, Fire Engines, and the extinguishment of Fire."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That whenever, hereafter, the inhabitants of any town, within this State, shall purchase, obtain, or possess, for their use, any Fire Engine, that may require a greater number of men to work the same, than are attached to the Engines, now in common use, that the Selectmen of any such town, be, and are hereby authorized, if they judge it expedient to nominate and appoint a number of suitable persons, not exceeding thirty-two, to be engine men, who shall be liable to all the duties and penalties, and entitled to all the privileges and exemptions of the Act aforesaid, to which this is in addition.

[Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1826.]

AN ACT to provide for the safe keeping of Justices' Records.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That every Justice, who may remove from this State, shall before his removal, deposit with the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, in the County for which he was commissioned, all his records and papers appertaining to his office, as a Justice of the Peace in said County: And it shall be the duty of the Administrator, Executor, or legal Representative of any deceased Justice of the Peace, to deposit with the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, in the County where the said deceased Justice was commissioned, all the records and papers appertaining to the office of such deceased Justice, which shall come to his hands or possession: And if any person shall unreasonably neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any Court of competent jurisdiction.*

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Judicial Courts in the several counties of this State, to receive and safely keep the records and papers, which may be deposited with them as aforesaid, and to grant certified copies thereof, whenever required; which copies, duly certified by said Clerks, shall have the same effect as if certified by said Justices. And said Clerks shall have the same fees for copies of said records and papers, as they are entitled to receive for other copies.*

[Approved by the Governor, February 28, 1826.]

AN Additional ACT to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Land Agent of this State be authorized and directed, under the advice and consent of the Commissioners on the part of this State, under the Constitution, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by the Constitution adopted, or the major part of them, to cause such of the Public Lands belonging to the State, as may be considered valuable principally for the timber thereon, to be explored and examined, and the quantity and value of the timber, and the quality of the soil ascertained, as nearly as may be, and to lay the result of such examination before said Commissioners. And said Commissioners, or a major part of them, with said Agent, shall thereupon fix and determine what portions or tracts of land so examined, shall be sold, which tracts or portions shall be of such convenient size as they shall judge will command the readiest sale and best prices, and can be sold most to the interest of the State, and they shall fix to each such portion or tract the lowest price, at which the same may be sold. And said agent, after advertising such townships and tracts, with the time and place of sale, in the public newspapers printed in Portland, Augusta, and Bangor, at least ninety days before the sale, may sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, such of the townships and tracts so advertised, as may command a higher price than was fixed by said Agent and Commissioners as aforesaid; and upon payment of one third of the purchase money to said Agent, and giving good security to the State, with sufficient sureties for the residue, payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest annually; the said Agent is authorized to make and execute deeds of such townships or tracts to the purchasers. And the State shall, in all cases, have a lien on the land sold for the amount due for the purchase thereof, until the same, with the interest thereon, is fully paid. And neither said Commissioners, nor the Land Agent, nor any of his Agents or Assistants, shall be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase of any lands from the State.*

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the Land Agent is authorized to sell land or timber, it shall be his duty, at the time of making such sale, to require payment of one third of the purchase money, and sufficient security for payment of the residue to the State, in three equal annual instalments, with interest annually.*

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Land Agent to collect, or cause to be collected, all sums now due; and which may become due, in such manner as he may think most safe and expeditious, and to pay over the same to the Treas-*

urer of the State, as soon as may be after it is collected.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the Act passed February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands, be, and the same hereby is repealed.*

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted, That the Land Agent be, and he hereby is authorized to execute deeds in behalf of the State, conveying any lands which have been or may be granted by the Legislature, so soon as the grantees have complied with the conditions of their respective grants.*

[Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

AN ACT to prevent intemperance at Elections.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That no person shall be allowed to sell or expose to sale within the limits of two hundred rods from any place where the inhabitants of any town or plantation in this State, shall or may be assembled, for the purposes of State, county, town or plantation elections, or other public business, any rum, brandy, gin, wine or any other strong liquors, or erect or open any booth or tent for that purpose; and if any such liquors, or any carriages or vessels containing the same, or any booths or tents shall be erected within the limits aforesaid, the same shall be liable to be seized and taken into custody, by order of any Justice of the Peace, Selectmen of the towns or Assessors of the plantations where the same vessels, liquors or materials may be, for the purposes aforesaid, who may be present or have knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions aforesaid of this Act: And all such liquors, vessels, carriages and other materials above mentioned, shall be held and detained until twenty-four hours after the adjournment of any public meeting held as aforesaid, then to be delivered, on demand, to the lawful owners thereof, or the person from whom said articles were taken, after payment of three dollars for their safe keeping: Provided however, that no part of this Act shall be construed as to prohibit any licensed Inholders or Retailers from the pursuit of their ordinary business, in their usual places of prosecuting the same.*

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, That if the owner or owners of the articles above mentioned, or some person or persons duly authorized, shall not within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been seized as aforesaid, make demand thereof, of the person having them in custody, as aforesaid, the same shall be exposed to sale at auction, by the officer seizing them, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, at such auction, after forty-eight hours notice of the time and place of sale shall have been posted in two or more public places in the town or plantation, where the seizure aforesaid shall be made; and the proceeds of sale, after the expenses of taking and keeping, and of such sale are deducted, shall be paid over to the owner or owners or the person from whom the articles were taken on demand.*

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT enabling the owners of Meeting-Houses to manage the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any owners of Meeting-Houses, not a parish, shall have power to incorporate themselves, for the purpose of repairing, enlarging, removing and managing the meeting-houses, of which they may be the owners, in the same manner and with the same effect, as parishes may, by law, incorporate themselves; and may choose like officers, raise and assess taxes, and as a body politic, for the sole purposes aforesaid, do all things which a parish or religious society may do, in exercise of the authority in them by law vested.

[Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1826.]

BOOKS CHEAP!

IN consequence of some new arrangements in business, the subscriber has received instructions to sell the stock of Books now on hand, at a discount, from TEN to FIFTY per cent.—Persons who now wish to purchase Books cheap, are invited to call immediately, as they may now obtain better bargains than at any other Bookstore in the State.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Paris, March 16.

To the Honourable Justices of the Court of Sessions to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1825.

PURSUANT to a vote of the inhabitants of the town of Waterford, at a legal town meeting for that purpose, held on the twelfth day of September last past, the subscribers, Selectmen of said town, respectfully represent to your Honours that, that part of the County Road, leading from Fryeburg to Paris and onward, which was laid out and established in A. D. 1819, commencing at or near the Hay-Scales in Waterford, across the Mill Pond to the foot of Mill Hill, (so called,) being a distance of about fifty rods, has not yet been opened—and that opening the same and building a Bridge across said Mill Pond, would not be attended with any public convenience and utility in any degree commensurate with the necessary expense and detriment which would accrue to the inhabitants of said town of Waterford. Therefore, your Petitioners, in behalf of said inhabitants, pray your Honours to discontinue that part of said County Road above described, which has not yet been opened, and that so much of the old County Road as was superseded by the laying out and establishing the aforesaid part of the County Road above described, be re-established.

NATHANIEL HOWE, } Selectmen of the
WILLIAM MUNROE, } town of Waterford.
Copy, Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

Court of Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1825.

On the foregoing Petition the Court order that the Petitioners give notice of the pendency of the same, by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the third Tuesday of June next, to the end that all persons interested may then and there appear, if they please, and shew cause, if they can, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy, Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

THE OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, and at the usual terms.

*All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be Post Paid.

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OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, 1826.

[NUMBER 92.]

THE REFLECTOR.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE STARS.

While we are daily familiarizing ourselves with a knowledge of this earth on which we tread, but to which we do not exclusively belong, it would not be amiss, occasionally, to look at the skies, our native home; and to justify the purpose which the poet has ascribed to our formation, that God made us to walk erect, that we might gaze upon his wonders in the heavens.

There is a marvellous contrast between the celestial and the terrestrial spheres—and the politician and the bigot had better remain where they are. They cannot say this is a Protestant star, and that is a Catholic—and this is given to idolatry—nor of one, that it has been conquered—nor of another, that it was ceded by treaty—nor of a third, that it was stolen from the innocent aborigines. They may look, but they cannot discover, *Crete*, where they lied, nor *Rhodes*, where they stole, nor *Poland*, plundered of sovereignty, nor *Ireland*, loyal and oppressed. They will not find in the starry firmament, States in insurrection, nor here a principality, nor there a dukedom, nor even a republic. There are no *Greeks* struggling to regain what has been lost—there are no *Creeks* studious only to retain their own—there are no *Turks* to molest either.

And why this dissimilarity? but that the heavens are the kingdom of the Almighty, and the blessed stars live in his light, and exult in his presence, and resound with his praises—and they shine, as he bids them, upon this earth, with sweet and consoling splendor, except when its own noxious exhalations rise in clouds and intervene between man and his Creator.

Study the Stars! they are the land of promise to mortals. They are the rallying points of love, and faith, and hope—the shining volume of immortality forever open in the skies

Charleston Courier.

THE ART OF LIVING HAPPILY.

It would be worth to one, more than any or even all the arts and sciences, to learn the art of living happily. I do not mean perfect happiness, which is not to be enjoyed here; but such a degree of happiness as our Maker has put in our power. The art of living happily does not lie in stoical apathy—for, as to the real and sharp afflictions of life, one ought "to bear them like a man." Nor does he know the sweets of friendship, who feels little or no pain at being sundered from a near friend. Much less does it lie in the nauseating cup of gross sensuality; for the enjoyment of the mere sensualist is no higher than that of the pampered horse in the stable or stud, or the fattening pig in the sty. Indeed, the brute has much the advantage, as it lives according to its nature and destination, while the man is haunted with a perpetual conscientiousness of the shameful degradation of his moral and intellectual faculties.

The following maxims, or rules of action, might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least to diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life:—

Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the overruling Providence of an infinitely good as well as almighty Being, and prize his favour above all things.

Observe, invariably, truth in your words and integrity in your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Be not too much out of humour with the world; but remember it is a world of God's creating, and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness towards you than of cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconvenience and crosses.

Be ready to heal the breaches in friendship, and to make up differences, and shun litigation yourself as much as possible; for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two lawsuits.

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains, nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable, thriving way, keep in it, and abide your own calling rather than run the chance of another.

In a word—mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it, as is most fit for a frail being who is merely journeying through it toward an immortal abode.

CARDIN AVOWAL. A popular preacher in one of our city churches, was lately sketching the character of a sinner with great force and eloquence, and concluded by asking—Is there here such a character? A person rose from his pew, and addressing himself to the minister, said, emphatically—"I am that man."

North's Advocate.

From Janus; or, Edinburgh Literary Almanack.

THE TRANSPORT.

The great eye of day was wide open and a joyful light filled air, heaven and ocean. The marble clouds lay motionless far and wide over the deep blue sky, and all memory of storm and hurricane had vanished from the magnificence of that immense calm. There was but a gentle fluctuation on the deep, and the sea-birds floated steadily there, or dipped their wings for a moment in the wreathed foam, and again wheeled sportively away into the sunshine. One ship—only one single ship—was within the encircling horizon, and she had lain there as if at anchor since the morning light, for although all her sails were set, scarcely a wandering breeze touched her canvass, and her flags hung dead on staff and at peak, or lifted themselves uncertainly up at intervals, and then sunk again into motionless repose. The crew paced not her deck, for they knew that no breeze could come, till after meridian—and it was the Sabbath day.

A small congregation were singing praises to God in that chapel, which rested almost as quietly on the sea as the house of worship in which they had been used to pray, then rested far off on a foundation of rock in a green valley of their forsaken Scotland. They were emigrants, nor hoped ever again to see the mists of their native mountains. But as they heard the voice of their psalm, each singer half forgot that it blended with the sound of the sea, and almost believed himself sitting in the kirk of his own beloved parish. But hundreds of billowy leagues intervened between them and the little tinkling bell that was now tolling their happier friends to the quiet house of God.

And now an old grey headed man rose to pray, and held up his withered hands in fervent supplication for all around, whom, in good truth, he called his children, for three generations were with the patriarch on that tabernacle. There, in one group, were husbands and wives standing together, in awe of Him who held the deep in the hollow of his hand: there, youths and maidens, linked together by the feeling of the same destiny, some of them perhaps hoping, when they reached the shore, to lay their heads on one pillow; there, children hand in hand, happy in the wonders of the ocean; and there mere infants smiling on the sunny deck, and unconscious of the meaning of hymn or prayer.

A low, confined, growling noise was heard struggling beneath the deck, and a sailor called with a loud voice, "Fire, fire! the ship's on fire!" Holy words died on the prayer's tongue, the congregation fell asunder; and pale faces, wild eyes, groans, shrieks, and outcries, rent the silence of the lonesome sea. No one for a while knew the other, as all were hurried as in a whirlwind up and down the ship. A dismal heat, all unlike the warmth of that beautiful sun, came stifling on every breath. Mothers, who in their first terror had shuddered but for themselves, now clasped their infants to their breasts, and lifted up their eyes to heaven. Bold, brave men grew white as ashes, and hands strengthened by toil and storm trembled like the aspen leaf—"Gone, gone, we are all gone!" was now the cry, yet no one knew whence that cry came; and men glared reproachfully on each other's countenances, and strove to keep down the audible beatings of their own hearts. The desperate love of life drove them instinctively to their stations, and the water was poured, as by the strength of giants, down among the mouldering flames. But the devouring element roared up into the air; and the deck, masts, sails, and shrouds, were one crackling and hissing sheet of fire.

"Let down the boat!" was now the yell of hoarse voices; and in an instant she was filled with life. There was frantic leaping into the sea; and all who were fast drowning moved convulsively towards that little ark. Some sunk down at once into oblivion; some grasped at nothing with their disappearing hands; some seized in vain unquenched pieces of the fiery wreck; some would fain have saved a friend almost in the last agonies; and some strong in a savage despair, tore from the clenched fingers that would have dragged them down, and forgot in fear both love and pity.

Enveloped in flames and smoke, yet insensible as a corpse to the burning, a frantic mother lunged down her baby among the crew; and as it fell among the upward oars unharmed, she shrieked out a prayer of thanksgiving. "Go, husband, go; for I am content to die!" "Oh! live, live, my husband, for our Willy's sake." But in the prime of life, and with his manly bosom full of health and hope, the husband looked but for a moment till he saw his child was safe, and then, taking his young wife in his arms, sat down beneath the burning fragments of the sail, with the rest that were resigned, never more to rise up till the sound of the last trumpet, when the faithful and the afflicted shall be raised to breathe forever empyrean air.

GOD.—"There is a God. The plants of the valley, and the cedars of the mountains proclaim him; the insect hums his praise; the elephant salutes him with the rising day; the bird warbles his praise among the foliage; the lightning announces his power; and the oceans declare his immensity." Man alone has said—"there is no God."

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

8, A. M.—Looked out of bed-room window into Gracechurch-street, and called "Sweep" to a boy with a soot-bag. Saw him stop, look about him at the corner of White Hart-court, and then walk on. Halted him three times in the same way. Tried a fourth, and popped my head out at the wrong moment. Boy, in a great passion, threw a turnip, which broke me a half a crown pane, and woke my wife. Swore I knew nothing about it, and sneaked down to breakfast.

9, A. M.—Went to table-drawer, and slyly pocketed three little lumps of alabaster. Returned and took my seat at table, as if nothing had happened. Put alabaster at top of blue sugar basin, and to my great delight saw Kitty put one into each of the children's cups. Children hammered and pushed, and wondered sugar would not melt. Thought I should have died; three of my best silver spoons bent as crooked as ram's horns. Very demure when Mrs. Gander came down to breakfast. Never attack wife;—(harpooners have some reason for not meddling with a certain species of whale, as being too fierce.) So says Guthrie's Grammar.

10, A. M.—Went behind the counter to serve. Asked Jack Mitten, my foreman, if any body had blacked his face. Jack answered, "Not to my knowledge," and went to the looking-glass. I replied, "Nor to mine either." Laughed very much, but Jack did not see much in it. Sam Snaffle, the driver of the Clapham, looked in to know what places were booked. Told him one inside, a lady, to take up at Steam's Manufactory, this side the Elephant. Saw him set off, one short, and thought I should have died. Took pen, ink and paper, and wrote a letter as if from Dobbs the druggist to Lawyer Lynx, telling him to arrest Shuffle the shoemaker for 23l. 10s. goods sold and delivered. Gave to ticket-porter, and told him Lynx would pay the portage.

11, A. M.—Went back into the shop to serve. Sold a white cotton night-cap to an exciseman, and told him it was the fellow to six others which I had parted with to half a dozen other gentlemen who were to set off on a journey from the Old Bailey to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. He did not seem to see much in it, but I laughed amazingly. Saw Jack Mitten serving a lady with a red elastic purse, at the other counter. Took up a newspaper, and read loud enough for her to hear, "Dreadful depravity! an Irish fruit-woman in Doyt-street, St. Giles, scraped her child to death with an oyster shell." Lady screamed and went into hysterics. Gave her a glass of water, and told her "it was a shame that oyster shells were suffered to lie about the streets." Thought I should never have done laughing.

12, M.—Sent Molly to Spafelds to see a live radical. Told her to buy me a straight hook on her way home, at Peter Pull-gill's in Crooked Lane. Told her I should also want a glass ink-horn; and that a male mermaid was expected to swim down Fish-street hill at two. Wife overheard, and called me an old fool. Did not see much in it, but Molly laughed.

1, P. M.—Asked Jack Mitten who was the father of the sons of Noah; where Moses was when the candle was blown out; and which was most, half-a-dozen dozen, or six dozen dozen. The poor fellow could not answer one of them. Took the steps, climbed up slyly to the clock, and pushed the hands two hours forward. Heard wife, who caught a glance of it, rail at the cook for not putting down the leg of mutton, telling her it only wanted an hour of dinner time. Clock struck a hundred and one; found I had done mischief, and stole away to Elicot to get him to repair it.

2, P. M.—Took a turn upon 'Change. Told Rothschild I hoped he liked Columbian bonds. Did not much like his looks, so stole away and entered the rotunda of the Bank. Buzz, the broker, asked me to hold his umbrella, while he went to sell two thousand, at 73 5-8. Dropt two handfuls of saw-dust into his umbrella. On his return, walked out with him into Bartholomew lane. Luckily rained hard; Buzz flirled open his umbrella over his head, and covered himself with saw-dust. This made me laugh till I cried. Buzz threw a handful of saw-dust into my left eye; this made me cry till I laughed.

3, P. M.—Took a walk over London Bridge to Horsemonger lane sessions. Looked over Sessions Paper, and saw indictment, *The King against O'Bludgeon*, about 30 off. Went into front yard, and bawled out, "The King against O'Bludgeon is just called out." Such a rush of barristers, bar keepers, and witnesses into court! Two apple-barrows upset, and a barrister's wig trampled under foot. Entered Auction mart, at corner of Throgmorton-street, and went up to auction room. Saw Gab, the auctioneer, mount pulpit. Took a stand at father corner of room, and tried my tongue at ventriloquy. Beat Matthews hollow. Bid in seven different voices from various parts of the room, and saw Gab knock down seven articles to seven innocent bystanders; viz. a fowling-piece to a fat widow; a pair of stays to a ward deputy; a gig to a waiting woman; O'Keefe's Works to a Methodist parson; a complete set of John Bull to Alderman Wood; and a Greek grammar to a stock broker.

4, P. M.—Dinner. Asked Jack Mitten to take a glass of sherry, and poked a vinegar cruet into his paw. Made him sputter out liquid, like lion's heart at Aldgate pump. Swore it was all his own doing, and for once in a way got believed. Told wife I had been at Bat-suns; was asked by her what news? Answered, the French had taken umbrage. More fools the Spaniards, replied Mrs. Gander, for not fortifying it better.

5, P. M.—Polite note from Lawyer Lynx, telling me that hoaxing an attorney was felony at common law, and that he meant to indict me at the ensuing Old Bailey sessions, unless I paid the costs in *Dobbs v. Shuffle*, according to enclosed account. Perused bill: "Attending plaintiff by appointment, when he asked me how I did, six and eight pence; attending, answering him, pretty middling, six and eight pence, &c. &c.; total, fifteen pound eighteen." Damned all pettifoggers, and gave bearer a check for the amount. Muffin-man with bell; bawled out muffins, and bobbed. Aimed at Perriwinkle with a pea shooter; and chalked "mangling done here," upon Slice the surgeon's window shutter.—Visit from bowing, bobbing waiter from the City of London tavern: "Beg pardon, Sir, but here's the bill, Sir." "What bill?" "Mr. Jolter, sir, and Mr. Scraggs, sir, them as you April-fooled this morning, sir; met and compared notes, sir; knew your hand; went to my master's tavern together, city of London, sir; ordered your own dinner, sir, turtle and roast hare for two, sir, and told me to bring you the bill, sir." Swore I would not pay it: looked out of window, and saw Jolter and Scraggs walking up and down by the Wadsworth coach, and flourishing a brace of horse-whips. Set it down for no joke, and told waiter to call to-morrow for his money.

6, P. M.—Tea and toast. Determined to play the fool no more, not quite approving of the expense. Put on velvet cap and slippers. Made a leg arm-chair for little Nancy. Wife busy reading Dr. Kitchener's cookery; and Letitia deep in Peveril of the Peak, with her legs upon the sofa. Rat-a-tat at front door, loud enough to wake defunct Sir Thomas Gresham. Rattle and slap of a hackney coach step. Hearts sunk within us. Rustling of silk gown on the stairs. Little Nancy dispatched as a light troop to watch the enemy's motions; rushed back, exclaiming with an awful face, "Mrs. Deputy Kilderkin." General scramble to hide objectionables; buttered toast, piled up like planks in a deal yard, chucked into the cupboard.—Peveril canted into the coal scuttle; bowl of brown sugar carefully crammed into table drawer, and best lump substituted; Letitia's legs put perpendicular, and wife's vinegar visage varnished with a proper coating of sweet oil to greet visitor. Parlour door opened; enter Mrs. Deputy Kilderkin.

7, P. M.—Bows and smiles. Coffee and hard rusks. Found we had been hoaxed. Card in wife's name inviting Mrs. Kilderkin, apologizing for short notice, but mentioning that Mr. Boscha and his thirteen harps could not be had on any other evening. Suspected Alderman Arrowroot, and vowed to be even with him this day twelvemonth. Listened to a deal of high life from Mrs. Kilderkin and daughter Letitia. Comparative merits of Miss Taylor of the Circus and Miss Brunton of the West London: glass curtain at the Coburg: Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam: monthly assembly at the Horns, Kennington: the new turnpike in the Borough road, and what a different thing Trinity-square was from old Tower-hill.—Nodded assent with my eyes shut: wife kicked my shins to keep me awake.

8, P. M.—Music. Mrs. Kilderkin and Letitia went through the orthodox routine. Mrs. Kilderkin swore she had no voice, and Letitia only wished she had half as good a one. Letitia vowed she could not finger a note; and Mrs. Kilderkin said, if she could only play a quarter as well, she should think herself a finished performer. Preliminaries thus adjusted, I sat down together and thumped overture to Lodoiska, till the poor piano trembled on its legs.

9, P. M.—Whist. Wife and I against Letitia and deputy's lady. Head running upon take-in of tavern-bill; missed deal with queen of diamonds at bottom; wife kicked my left shin. Second deal; at my old tricks, asked Mrs. Kilderkin if she had heard the news? answered, No: what news? Told her that Ferdinand had dissolved the Cortes in hot water. Played a spade, and thought it was a trump; another kick from wife. Licked my thumb to deal better, and got a third kick.

10, P. M.—Whist again: seats changed to change luck. Long dispute between Mrs. Kilderkin and Mrs. Gander, the one asserting that Lord Byron should never marry a daughter of hers, and the other that he should. Head bothered by Beppo, Mazeppe, and Aleppo. Trumped my partner's lead. Fourth kick from wife, luckily intercepted by Mrs. Kilderkin's off-ance. Wife begged pardon.

11, P. M.—Bed Candles. One made by me, consisting of a round pole of cut turnip, tipped with charcoal, unluckily selected by my wife. Much poking with snuffers before trick detected. Glance of vengeance; exit wife up stairs, husband following.

12, P. M.—Listened to curtain-lecture fifty-nine minutes, and then fell asleep.

Laws of the State of Maine.

AN additional ACT for the regulation of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes of Indians.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Agent or Agents of the Penobscot tribe of Indians be authorized for the use of said tribe, to lease any of the Islands belonging to the said tribe, for any term of years not exceeding twelve, and to sell and dispose of the burnt and decaying timber upon the two Indian townships, on the west branch of Penobscot River, for the benefit of said tribe, as said Agent or Agents may think for their interest: *Provided*, That such leases and sales, together with the terms and conditions of the same, be assented to by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the State; any thing in the Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Agent or Agents to be sworn, (or affirmed,) and give bonds with surety for the faithful performance of the trust hereby reposed in them, as required by the Act to which this is additional, and to keep a true record of their proceedings and accounts; to render and adjust the same as required by said Act.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Agent or Agents of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, to place in the Treasury of the State, the avails of the leases and sales, as provided for in this Act, subject to the order of the Governor and Council, whenever, in their opinion, the situation of said tribe requires its appropriation for their benefit; and all leases and sales on credit shall be at the risk of said Agents, and accounted for in money.

[Approved by the Governor, February 23, 1826.]

AN ACT to change the names of certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Ezra Brewster, of Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, shall be allowed to take the name of Ezra Starkweather Brewster; That Zebadiah Snell Reynolds, of Lewiston, in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of Charles Reynolds; That Warren Vinton, of Bath, in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of Joseph Warren Vinton; That Thomas Smith, of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, shall be allowed to take the name of Thomas Irish Smith; That Solomon Haskell, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, shall be allowed to take the name of Lewellyn Solomon Haskell; That Jefferson Ingalls, of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, shall be allowed to take the name of George Ingalls; That Thomas Ramsdell, of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, shall be allowed to take the name of George Ramsdell; That William Springer, the third, of Hallowell, aforesaid, shall be allowed to take the name of William Nelson Springer; That John Norwood, of Camden, in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of John Winslow Kent Norwood; That William Larabee, of Strong, in the county of Somerset, shall be allowed to take the name of William Clark Larabee; That William Robinson, of Gardiner, in the county of Kennebec, shall be allowed to take the name of William Shaw Robinson; and that Mary Eleanor Reed, of Bath, in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of Mary Tyler; and said persons shall, in future, be respectively known and called by the names allowed to each, as aforesaid; and the same shall be considered as their only proper names.

[Approved by the Governor, March 2, 1826.]

FOREIGN.

New-York, March 24.

The packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, arrived yesterday morning from Havre, which port she left on the 2d February. We have received Paris dates to the 1st Feb. containing London dates of the 29th Jan.

Among other articles of interest, will be found the speech of Charles X. delivered at the opening of his Chambers.

Failures continue to take place on the continent, some of which have created considerable alarm; in fact the commercial concerns of Europe, generally, are involved in much difficulty.

The failure of Constable & Co. in Edinburgh, involving a man of the highest literary reputation, is confirmed.

The London Globe and Traveller of the 27th Jan. states, that seven houses had stopped payment on the 26th in London, and also an extensive house in Liverpool. The same paper adds that an arrangement has been entered into between the Bank of England and government, by which the former abandons its monopoly of banking, except in the circle of 80 miles round London.

Mr. Dawkins is appointed commissioner to Panama, by the English government. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British Minister to Colombia, sails in the same vessel with Mr. Dawkins. He will be landed at Cartagena.

The Constitutional of the 25th of Jan. states that among others sent by the French Minister to the South American Republics in an unknown capacity, are M. Bucket Martigni to Santa Fe, and M. La Foresto Chili.

The British Parliament was to be opened on the 1st of February.

A late London paper says, "we can positively state, upon indisputable authority, that it is not the intention of the Ministers to propose any alteration of the Corn Laws during the next session of Parliament. Their reasons are, in the first place, that they will not disturb the country upon the eve of a general election, nor add to the political ferment necessarily accompanying such a period."

The Paris Pilote of Jan. 27, says—"We have just received a letter of the 16th instant, from Madrid, in which we find some explanations upon the rumor relative to a rupture between England and Spain. It seems that this rumor was not altogether unfounded. The British Cabinet had in effect claimed the execution of the decree of the Cortes, passed in 1823, for the payment of indemnities due from Spain to English merchants whose property had been seized by the pirates of the Havana. The Spanish government persisting in giving no answer, and the opening of Parliament approaching, Mr. Canning sent instructions to Mr. Lamb for him to require a decision in twenty-four hours, and in case of refusal he enjoined him to declare that England would take possession of the Havana and Porto Rico. The Spanish Ministers at last replied, that every thing should be arranged according to Mr. Canning's will." Such is the result of spirit and decision.

The Constitutional observes—"A letter from Hamburg, addressed to a commercial house at Paris, announces that expresses which reached that town on the 16th inst. from St. Petersburg, brought intelligence of fresh disturbances of the most serious nature having broken out in that Capital."

They write us from Colmar, on Jan. 21, that commercial houses at Basle, received on the preceding day letters from Warsaw, written by persons worthy of credit, which announce that the Polish troops (or Russians stationed in Poland) refused to take the oath to the Emperor, and that at Warsaw there was had broken forth a very alarming sedition, which was

not put down at the departure of the courier, who was the bearer of the letter.

Letters from Madrid state, that an additional exposure duty of 20 dollars the butt, has been imposed on Xeres, or Sherry Wine.

Noah's Advocate.

Copy of a letter dated Pernambuco, Feb. 15.

"I have had the pleasure to acquaint you with our safe arrival in 49 days, all well."

We shall look into detention of the ship Spermo, belonging to Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has left this place some time since for Rio, with a view to obtain damages for losses sustained by the detention of said ship under false pretences, by the government, some time back. Report says that he was offered the ship which is now rotten, and \$300 as a compensation, which he very properly refused, as his losses have been as many thousands. Pernambuco offers nothing either of interest or pleasure to the traveller—it is solely a place of trade, which at present is very dull, particularly for our produce, for which no price can be had; and to add to this misfortune, an unusual drought has prevailed for this last two years, which has raised the prices of country produce to that pitch, that vessels prefer to return in ballast—and to increase this, is the very unhappy state of the country; the people all much dissatisfied with the government, and are only kept down by the point of the bayonet. There is no moving either in town or country, except you are armed—what a dreadful state of society! Some time since, the Emperor introduced into this country several hundred Austrian emigrants, bearing the olive branch, which, to the confusion of the natives, in a short time turned out to be the musket and bayonet. You may clearly perceive the double part which the Emperor is playing: there is but one opinion relative to this transaction, and that is, being allied to the house of Austria. She has supplied him with troops, under the garb of emigrants, to improve the soil, but with the richest blood of the natives of Brazil; nine tenths of the population are for a republican government, which I pray God may soon exist in this beautiful country. I have just been informed that a revolution has broke out at Bahia, in which the natives are victors over foreign tyranny, and learn that Buenos Ayres is now, and has been, for some time past, under a strong blockade of 12 vessels of war."

Noah's Advocate.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In the rage for amending the Constitution, and taking the election of President from the House, it may be a matter of curiosity to know what was thought by the framers of the Constitution, of this subject. A history of their proceedings will show that they entertained none of the jealousies of the disappointed partisans in Congress on this subject, and that so far from being jealous of Congress occasionally exercising this power, they came very near vesting the election of President exclusively in Congress.

The Convention met May 14th, 1787. On the 29th of May, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, offered sundry resolutions—amongst others, That the Senate should be chosen by the House of Representatives, and that the President should be chosen by the National Legislature, (viz. the Senate and House), and be ineligible a second time.

On the same day, Charles Pinckney, of S. C. presented a draft of a Constitution—in this draft it was provided that the Senate should be chosen by the House—the manner of electing President was not proposed, but it was proposed that he should be ineligible a second time.

On the 31st of May, Mr. Randolph's resolution that the Senate should be elected by the House, was negatived, no State voting in favour of it, nine against it, and Delaware equally divided.

June 1, It was determined in committee of the whole, that the President should be elected for seven years—years, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia—nays, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—divided, Massachusetts.

June 2, In committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone Mr. Randolph's motion in relation to the Executive, in order to take up his motion to divide the States into districts for the choice of electors—this motion was negatived—years, Pennsylvania and Maryland—divided, New-York—nays, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

It was then voted, that the President should be chosen by Congress for seven years—years, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—nays, Pennsylvania, Maryland.

It was then voted that he should be ineligible a second time—years, 8—nay, Connecticut—divided, Pennsylvania.

June 7, Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should move the next day a reconsideration of the vote in relation to the election of President, and offer a substitute, that he be appointed by the Electors of the several States.

June 8, Mr. Gerry moved a reconsideration of the vote as to the appointment of the President, which was seconded by Mr. King, and passed—years, 9—nays, Connecticut and North Carolina.

June 9, Mr. Gerry moved that the President should be appointed by the Executives of the States, and not by Congress—years, none—nays, 10—divided, Delaware.

June 13, Mr. Patterson, of N. J. offered several resolutions—that in relation to the President was, that he should be elected by Congress, and be ineligible a second time.

June 18, Col. Hamilton, of N. Y. read his plan, which was, that the electors should be chosen by the people in election districts—that these electors should appoint a second set of electors, by whom the President should be appointed—the President to hold his office during good behaviour.

June 19, the committee of the whole reported to the House the resolutions as agreed to—that relating to President was, that he should be appointed by Congress for seven years, and be ineligible a second time.

July 17, the ninth resolution from the committee of the whole in relation to the President, being under consideration, it was moved that the President should be appointed by the People, and not by Congress—years, Pennsylvania—nays, 9.

It was then moved that he be chosen by electors appointed by the State Legislatures—years, Delaware and Maryland—nays, 8.

It was then voted unanimously, that the President should be chosen by Congress.

It was also voted unanimously, that he should be chosen for seven years.

On the question that he should be ineligible a second time, nays, 6—years, Delaware, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina.

It was then moved that he should hold his office during good behaviour, instead of seven years—years, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia—nays, 6 States.

The vote that the President should be eligible a second time, was then unanimously reconsidered.

July 19, it was unanimously voted to reconsider the vote in relation to the appointment, duration and eligibility of the President.

On motion of Mr. Elsworth, of Conn., that the President should be chosen by electors appointed for that purpose, years, 6—nays, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—divided, Massachusetts.

On motion that the electors should be appointed by the Legislatures of the States, years, 8—nays, Virginia, North Carolina.

On motion that the President should be appointed for seven years, years, New-Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia—nays, 5—divided, Massachusetts, North Carolina.

On motion that he should be chosen for 6 years, years, 9—nay, Delaware.

On motion that he should be ineligible a second time, years, North Carolina, South Carolina—nays, 8.

July 23, it was moved to reconsider the vote in relation to the election of the President—years, 7—nays, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia.

July 24, it was voted that the President should be chosen by the National Legislature, and not by electors appointed by the State Legislatures—years, 7—nays, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia.

It was moved that the President should be appointed for 15 years, but no question taken.

Mr. Wilson, of Penn. offered this resolution: That the President should be chosen by electors, to be taken by lot from the National Legislature.

July 25, Mr. Pinckney moved that no person should be eligible as President more than 6 years in any twelve years—years, 3—nays, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia—nays, 6.

July 26, it was voted that the President should be elected for seven years, and be afterwards ineligible—years, 7—nays, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware.

On the same day, the whole resolution with regard to President was agreed to, in which it was provided that he should be chosen by Congress for seven years, and be ineligible—years, 6—nays, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland—divided, Virginia.

On this day, all the resolutions adopted were referred to the Committee of detail, to be put into a Draft for a Constitution. The Committee consisted of Rutledge, Randolph, Gorham, Elsworth and Wilson, and they reported a Constitution August 6.

From their Report.

ARTICLE 10.

SECT. 1. The executive power of the United States shall be vested in a single person. His style shall be "The President of the United States of America," and his title shall be "His Excellency." He shall be elected by ballot, by the Legislature, and he shall hold his office during the term of seven years; but shall not be elected a second time.

August 24, the tenth article being under consideration, it was moved to strike out "legislature," and insert "people"—years, Pennsylvania, Delaware—nays, 9.

It was then moved that each State should have one vote in the election of President—years, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia—nays, 6.

A motion was then made that the President should be chosen by electors to be chosen by the people—years, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia—nays, 6.

A motion that the President should be chosen by electors was then made—years, 4—nays, 4—divided, 2.

August 31, a committee of eleven, one from each State, was appointed on various parts of the Constitution. The Committee consisted of Gilman, King, Sherman, Brearly, Morris, Dickinson, Carroll, Madison, Williamson, Rutter.

On the 4th of September, this committee reported in relation to the election of President the same provisions ultimately in the Constitution as adopted, except that the final election was to be by the Senate and not the House, and not by States.

On the 5th of Sept. this report was taken up, and a motion to postpone it to agree to the provisions before reported that the President should be chosen by Congress, &c. This motion for postponement was negatived, as were several minor amendments, offered to the report—one to make the choice from 13 candidates instead of 5, and one for reducing the candidates to three—also, that a plurality should elect, and another that a plurality if it was equal to one third of the votes.

Sept. 6, motions that the President should be chosen for seven years, and six years, were negatived.

On the same day, a motion was made that the electors should not sit at the seat of the general government—years, North Carolina—nays 10.

A motion was made that in case of no election, the choice should be made by the House and not by the Senate, as the Committee had reported—years 10—nay, Delaware. It was also agreed that in the election in the House a majority of the States should be required.

Sept. 10, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Morris, Mr. Madison and Mr. King were appointed a committee to revise the style and arrange the articles agreed upon in the House.

Sept. 12, the Committee reported the Constitution as adopted.

Sept. 17, the Convention adjourned.

It will be thus clearly perceived, that instead of the election of President having been adopted, as suggested by Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and others, as a mere dernier resort, and one which it was calculated could seldom occur; that for more than three months and a half, out of the four that the Convention were in session, they steadily and uniformly adhered to an election by Congress, and voted down every form of proposition which served to take it from Congress and give it to the people. And that when at last they adopted the mode which took it from Congress, they left it at the entire discretion of the State Legislatures, and that in all the States, with two or three exceptions at the two first elections, when the people were united, and no excitement prevailed, this power was executed by the State Legislatures. From this contemporaneous exposition, is it not a fair inference that the final decision, as to the election, was made not as between the people and the Congress, but as between the State Legislatures and the Legislature of the Union; and that therefore the election of electors by the State Legislatures is a fair execution of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and not a gross violation of the rights of the people as has often been contended?

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1826.

We insert in this paper, some of the debates and votes taken in the Convention which formed our present excellent Constitution, with respect to the election of President.—At this time it may be read with interest, as the subject has cost the United States several thousand dollars the present Session of Congress.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the Hon. Mr. SENAGUS, Representative in Congress from Kennebec District, for a copy of the President's Message, with the accompanying Documents in relation to the proposed Congress to be held at Panama. They are very lengthy, occupying 89 large octavo pages. Our friends who wish, can have the privilege of perusing them by calling at our Office.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—By the politeness of Doct. C. Hamlin, jr. we have been furnished with a "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Bowdoin College and the Medical School of Maine."—We are gratified to learn from it that the number of Students is now considerably larger (we believe) than it ever was at any one time before; and from what we have heard respecting it, we think the time is not far distant when this College will stand among the first Class of Institutions of the kind—if it does not already.—Heretofore the price of Board has been rather high; but we are informed it may now be obtained at the low price of one dollar twenty-five cents per week.

MASSACHUSETTS.—This State, notwithstanding the unusual unanimity of parties at the last annual election, wore a more serious aspect, this year. At the recent election it had no less than five candidates for Governor, and twelve for Lieutenant Governor.

A NEW READING.—MR. EVERETT has delivered a long speech in Congress, on the subject of amending the Constitution. He was three hours in delivering it.—Among the new things which he brought forward was "slaves obey your masters"—which he has the honour of discovering in the New-Testament. And he even thinks that wherever "slavery subsists, its duties are presupposed and sanctioned by Religion." This is different, we believe, from the common received opinion;—and we hardly imagine he will find many, in Congress from New-England, who will support his theory. We suspect he is courting the favour of the Southern Members.

HIGH WIND.—We learn that there was a severe Gale of wind experienced at Washington city, on the 24th March, which blew with such violence as to press in one of the south windows of the Capitol, in the Representatives' Hall. It also blew off both of the flags—tore up trees, and destroyed fences—some houses, &c.—one person was killed by the fall of a chimney.

GREAT FRESHET.—We learn by the *Hultonell Gazette*, that there was an extraordinary rise of the water in the Kennebec river, on the 25th ultimo, it being more than a foot higher than in 1736. The water was several feet deep from the south end of Kennebec-Rock to Hodges' Tavern, at the lower end of the street. Much damage was done to goods usually kept in cellars, such as salt, &c. The Bridges at Norridgewock and Waterville were destroyed.—We suspect the Bridge at Gardiner, has also been destroyed.

ERROR.—In the account given last week of the arrest of Mr. Bean, in Bethel, the given name should be Edmond, not Edward—as stated.

MR. BARTON.

In addition to the four Constables of the Town of Paris, chosen at the annual March Meeting, please to place the names of Cyrus Hamlin, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Oxford, as fifth, and Mr. Levi Rawson, as sixth, who were chosen at the adjournment, on the first Monday of April inst.

Yours, &c. THOMAS WEBSTER, Town Clerk.

Paris, April 1, 1826.

Town Officers in Hartford—1826.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—William Bicknell. Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—Joseph Tobin, Cyrus Thompson, and Daniel Hutchinson.

Superintending School Committee—Jungel Hutchinson, William Barrows, and Daniel Hayford.

Collector and Constable—William Baird.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A brief exposition of the causes of the length of the late Legislature.

MR. BARTON.—Having observed the general dissatisfaction which seems to prevail, with regard to the protracted length of the late Session of the Legislature, and having had the honour of holding a seat in that Body, I feel myself bound, as well in deference to public opinion, as by the claims of public justice, to point out as explicitly as I can, the real causes, why the number and importance of the Acts and Resolves of this Legislature, do not bear a more equal proportion to the length of time which has been consumed in their production? Such information it is hoped, will not only tend to quiet public sentiment upon the subject, but put it in the power of the Electors, and of such as they may hereafter think proper to honour with their confidence, either to prepare or to apply the appropriate remedy. It is manifest that whatever these causes may have been, that they must have operated principally upon the House of Representatives, as the Senate were upon business, uniformly in advance with the lower House, during the whole time of the Session.

son; and for a considerable part of it, were in the daily habit of adjourning, to await the progress of the other branch of the Legislature, which was constantly struggling upon a stern chase with the Senate. Several causes have been assigned by different writers, in the public Journals of the State, for this apparent tardiness on the part of the House, in the labours of Legislation; but so far as I have observed, the principal causes still remain unexplained, and even unnoticed.

The first and most prominent cause was, in my opinion, defects in the Rules and Orders established for the government of the members of the lower House; and particularly of that Rule which relates to the reconsideration of votes. This is a delicate and important point in Legislation, and Representative Bodies appear to be not well agreed upon the principle which ought to be adopted in such cases. The Parliament of Great Britain, from whence we have derived our first principles of the forms of Legislation by popular assemblies, has I believe, made no provision for the reconsideration of votes; but when any proposition has been fully discussed in that Body, and a vote has been taken and declared upon it, there is considered to be an end to that question for that Session. In the Congress of the United States, a Rule appears to be adopted by which, any member present when a vote is taken, may appoint a day and give notice, that he shall then move a reconsideration of that vote. Different States in the Union, have adopted different Rules upon this subject; and this State has adopted different Rules at different Sessions of the Legislature. The one adopted this year, is the VIII among the Rules and Orders published for the government of the members of the House of Representatives, and is as follows, viz:

"When any member wishes to move a reconsideration of any vote, it shall be his duty, if present to make such motion on the same day the vote is taken. And no motion for reconsideration made on any other day shall be sustained, unless there be as many members in the House at the time such motion is made, as there were when the vote was passed; provided a return of the House be had when said vote was passed, or when the same was taken by Yeas and Nays. And whenever a motion for reconsideration is made on the day the vote passed, the House shall assign a future day to take the same into consideration. No more than one motion for the reconsideration of any one vote shall be sustained, during the same Session."

This ill guarded Rule alone, went farther, in my opinion, than any other single cause in retarding the progress of business; in fixing on the House a character of inconsistency; in encouraging the absence of delinquent members; and in giving an aspect of pertinacity, and sometimes even of obstinacy to its debates. It retarded the progress of business by obliging the House to do in effect, the same business many times over.—It fixed on it the character of inconsistency by enabling delinquent members to come in at any time and reconsider (and sometimes by sweeping majorities) votes which had passed on the most mature deliberation and discussion.—It encouraged the absence of delinquent members, by giving them a chance to attend to their favourite projects, at whatever time they pleased. They could collect whenever they thought proper, as many loitering members as they could find to favour their views, and come into the House, and in one hour overturn the labours of days, and sometimes of weeks.—It prolonged the debates by keeping the Speakers in continued suspense about the final issue of the question.

Want of order and regularity, in the disposition of business, contributed also considerably to prolong the duration of the Session. The House often took up a subject and debated upon it for a considerable part or the whole of a sitting, and then adjourned without taking any vote upon it. At the next sitting a different subject was taken up, and perhaps debated and left in the same way, and in this course, business might be conducted for several days; and the House would then turn back and take up the first question, when the friends and the enemies of the question, fearing that their arguments were forgotten, would have to repeat them all over again, or substitute others in their stead.

Negligence in attendance, of some of the members, was likewise a serious evil, by repeatedly depriving the House of a quorum for doing business. The Rule which allowed the members to be absent at any time, for two days, without leave, and without diminution of pay, was in my opinion too loose and indulgent, and some of the members took such advantages of it, as to be absent for a considerable part of the time during the Session. I am happy, however, to say, that this censure does not apply to the members from Oxford County, and most sorry I am, to exhibit a charge against any citizen of this State, which betrays so great a want of principle, and want of punctuality.

Leave of absence, by which, under various pretences, nearly one third of the members left their posts before the close of the Session, was on some accounts, very unfriendly to the despatch of business; as many of those who obtained leave of absence, were among the most active and useful members of the House, and their withdrawal, went materially, in some respects, to change the character of that Body. The extraordinary proportion of new members must have had some effect; out of one hundred and forty-nine members returned to the House of Representatives, one hundred and two were new members, consequently ignorant of the forms of Legislation, and unapprized of the measures necessary to facilitate the progress of business.

The zeal which a number of gentlemen exhibited to establish a character for public speakers, having

like a millstone about the neck of the House, and would have afforded additional trials for the patience of Job, if he had lived at the present day and happened to have held a seat among its members.

The multiplicity and variety of the applications for Legislative aid, necessarily consumed considerable time. One Committee only, I believe, reported on one hundred and forty cases, which were brought before the Legislature. And though the objects contemplated by many of the applications, were believed to be incompatible with the best interests of the whole State, yet a proper investigation of their merits must have cost considerable labour and time. And I am consoled with the reflection that if the Legislature has done little to increase its own reputation, that it has probably passed no Laws which will prove injurious to the rights and interests of the people.

And lastly, the influence of party feelings, has been supposed to have had some effect in prolonging the Session; and certainly it had, though I am not sensible that any more than one question was agitated purely on party principles; and that was the question about the State Printing, which was bandied back and forth from one House to the other during the whole Session, and finally left unsettled. And this question I propose to make the subject of a distinct communication for the next Observer.

PLAIN TRUTH.

FIRE. On Saturday evening 25th ult. between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the appalling cry of fire—an alarm which has not before been sounded in our streets for nearly eighteen months. The fire originated in the Cabinet-maker's shop occupied by Mr. Nelson, in the block of old wooden buildings owned by Mr. Nathaniel Patten (situated a few rods south of the Central Church)—and, notwithstanding the spirited exertions of our citizens, the whole block was entirely consumed. The fire at first wore an alarming aspect—threatening the destruction of a considerable part of the city. But its ravages were happily confined to the vicinity in which it originated. The buildings consumed, we understand, were insured to their full value. Several of the occupants, however, have sustained heavy losses. Mr. Daniel Phelps, umbrella manufacturer, has lost his all. Mr. Choat, chair-maker, and Mrs. Best, another occupant, have suffered severely. But the most painful part of our duty remains yet to be performed. A young man, by the name of William T. Robinson, chair-maker, formerly of New-York, was consumed in the building where the fire originated. It is supposed his parents reside in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. His remains were taken from the ruins on the following morning, and decently interred.—Hartford Mer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication signed "A Freeman," will be inserted in our next.
Also the one signed "Plain Truth."
"Democritus," in answer to "An Elector," will be inserted next week.

Married.

In Woodstock, by John R. Briggs, Esq. Mr. Edmond Bowker, of Paris, to Miss Mary A. Chase of the former place.

Died.

In this town, Mrs. Belsey, wife of Mr. Philip C. Mason, aged 45, leaving a husband and six young children.

In this town, Mr. Simeon Pond, aged ninety-one years and twenty-seven days. He was a soldier in the French war, and was also in the battle of Lexington. He was a man who possessed an excellent constitution which he preserved by regular habits, almost till the day of his death, unimpaired.

In Hebron, Mr. Adam Cotton, aged 85 years—a soldier of the Revolution.

In Waterford, 13th Feb. Luther Stone, son of widow Ruth Stone, in the 21st year of his age.

In Waterford, on the 17th ult. Thomas Jefferson, oldest son of Mr. John Haskell, aged 19 years.

The deceased was, indeed, an amiable and promising young man, and before the germ of disease had so located itself, as to render the power of remedies hopeless, a fair prospect was before his friends and the community, that he would, ere long, become both an honour to the one, and a useful member of the other; but Providence, in wisdom, has counteracted the illusion. He was attacked, about two years ago, by a fever, which left him in a decline, and, at length, terminated his earthly existence. During his long and painful illness and confinement, he always manifested the most submissive patience and perfect resignation to Heaven's will, and, although his sufferings were great, not a murmur or complaint was ever heard to escape him.

"Heaven has confirmed the dread decree,
That Adam's race must die;
One general ruin sweeps them down,
And low in dust they lie." [Comm.]

In Shutesbury, on the 15th ult. Mr. Asa Adams, aged 98. He was one of five brothers, two of whom have died; one at the age of 75, and the other 85; of the two surviving brothers, one is 89 years of age, and the other 63.

"The shafts of Death fly thick.—The cup goes round;
And who so artful as to put it by?"

Died, in Bangor, of consumption, MARY LOVELL, aged about eighteen, an Indian of the Penobscot Tribe. The residence of her mother and family, consisting of eight persons, was the common Indian camp, perhaps ten feet square at the bottom, of a conical form above, and open in all weather at the top of the cone; in the centre of the area of this camp was kindled the fire by which they cooked and were warmed; and distant from that about four feet, a few cedar boughs and old clothes spread upon the ground formed the bed of Mary during her sickness. There without any of the conveniences that are thought indispensable in sickness, whilst the family, through their unremitted attention to her, and neglect of their usual business, were often suffering for the absolute necessities of life.—She bore a long and distressing illness, without a murmur, and with

a patience and resignation which may be truly called christian. She was sensible when her change drew nigh, and desired her mother not to weep for her when she died, saying that she was willing to die, that she might grow wicked if she should live.

Thus in the midst of civilized society, and in the immediate vicinity of Missionary and Bible Societies, and the Society for the benefit of the Penobscot Indians, thus suffered and died, Mary, an interesting Indian girl, whose personal appearance, natural ease and softness of manners, attracted the attention even of the passing stranger.

"Take physic, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel;
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the heavens more just." [Register.]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has contracted with the town of Paris to provide for and take care of the Poor of said town, as well those who are supported in the town as those who are or may become chargeable elsewhere for the year ensuing. He therefore forbids all persons furnishing any pauper of said town, as he has made ample provision for their support at his House in Paris, where all persons may apply. JOHN DANIELS, Jr.
Paris, April 4, 1826.

FEATHERS!

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3.....Union Row.....Middle-street,
Portland,

OFFERS for sale at *Boston Prices*—
and of *Prime Quality*,
Bags Northern and Southern

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Sacks RUSSIA Nos. 1, 2 & 3

Geese Feathers.

BED TICKS, SHEETINGS.

&c. &c.

—ALSO—
Of this Spring's Importation from Europe
and India DIRECT,—

A Splendid and Extensive STOCK of

Silk, Wollen, & Cotton

GOODS;

embracing almost every fabric and style usually
found in market. March 30.—6w 91

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Water Privilege for a FULLING MILL
and CARDING MACHINE. There is a new
Dam and Flume already erected, and the Stand is
very eligible for the business.

Also—Fifteen acres of excellent LAND, all under
good improvement, a part of it in grass, the other til-
lage. On which is a small Dwelling-house and Barn;
with a good well of water.

The above property will be sold on very reasonable
terms, and payment made easy. For further informa-
tion apply to the subscriber near the premises.

OTIS WASHBURN.

Paris, (Washburn's Mills,) March 22, 1826. 91

State of Maine.

TREASURY OFFICE, March 21, 1826.

WHEREAS, by an Act, entitled, "An Act respect-
ing the collecting of Taxes on unimproved
land not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plan-
tation," passed the 29th day of January, 1822, it is
made the duty of the Treasurer of this State, that
whenever a State Tax has been, or shall be, lawfully
assessed on any township, or other tract of unimproved
land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any
town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall
forthwith advertise the same three weeks successively
in the public newspapers of the printer to the State,
for the time being; and in one of the newspapers
printed in the county where such land lies, if
any there be, otherwise in a newspaper printed in the
next adjoining county, if such newspaper there be,
therein notifying all persons interested in such lands,
that unless the amount of said taxes respectively, be
paid into the Treasury of this State, in six months,
then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasury
to the Sheriffs of the county where such land lies, re-
quiring him to collect all such taxes as may then re-
main due.

Therefore in compliance with the provisions of the
Act aforesaid, I hereby give notice to the proprietors
and all persons interested in the townships and other
places hereinafter designated, that unless the taxes
assessed on them respectively, are paid into this
Treasury in six months, they will be liable to the
penalties and costs of collection as aforesaid.

ELIAS THOMAS, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Bradley & Eastman's Grant,	\$ 10
Township letter D, to J. Gardiner,	5 85
" " E, to J. Cummings,	5 90
Plantation No. 1, letter A,	7 50
" " 2, letter A,	3 15
" " 2, first Range,	6 30
" " 3, first Range,	8 40
" " 4, third "	6 00
" " 5, " "	6 50
" " 6, " "	6 00
" " 4, fourth "	6 60
" " 2, second "	6 60
" " 3, " "	8 75
" " 3, third "	6 00
" Letter C, adjoining letter B,	9 50
" Letter B,	7 30
" No. 5, fourth Range,	6 65
" No. 7,	6 30
Andover Surplus West,	3 15
Hamlin's Grant,	4 45
North Surplus of Andover,	2 45

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office
at Paris, April 1st, 1826.

Edward Andrews;	Simeon Perkins;
Timothy Chase;	Pierpont Parker;
Calvin Crocker, 2;	Maj. Joel Robinson, 2;
Mahala Dodge;	Edmond Rogers, 2;
Daniel Dunn;	Col. William Hyerson;
Hannah Deering;	Eliphas Ring, 2;
Ransom Dunham;	Lucinda Ripley;
Thomas Farrow;	Howard Stevens;
Lazarus Hathaway;	Alvan Swift;
Joseph Penly;	Nicholas Smith;
Caleb Perry;	Isaiah Whittemore;
John Prince, 2;	

RUSSELL HUBBARD, Postmaster.

TICKETS FOR SALE,

At the Oxford Bookstore, in the CUMBERLAND &
OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY.
Paris, April 5.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, (under a license
granted by our Hon. Court of Common Pleas,)
the whole of the Real Estate of AMOS AUSTIN, late
of Jay, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased,
on Wednesday the tenth day of May next, on the pre-
mises, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Said Real Es-
tate is situated on Canton Point, and consists of about
one hundred and fifty acres of LAND—nearly sixty
acres of which are excellent intervals. It is well wa-
tered, and conveniently situated for a farm. The
buildings are a BARN and an undivided half of a
two-story DWELLING-HOUSE.—A small part of the
purchase money will be required in cash. For the
residue a liberal credit will be given; with undoubt-
ed security. DANIEL AUSTIN,
Administrator on the estate of AMOS AUSTIN.

Canton, March 30, 1826. 92

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

at the Oxford Bookstore,

A TREATISE on the Union, Affinity, and
Consanguinity between Christ and his
Church.

"And he is the head of the body, the Church, who
is the beginning, the first born from the dead. *****
And (having made peace through the blood of his
cross) by him to reconcile all things to himself. *****
For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to
God by the death of his Son; much more being re-
conciled, we shall be saved by his life."

It is hoped that all who are friendly to the doctrine
of the final salvation of the whole human family, will
purchase for themselves a copy of this valuable work.
Price—only 37 1-2 cents. Paris, April 5.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of
March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-six—

DAVID BOLSTER, Executor of the last Will and
Testament of ISAAC BOLSTER, late of Paris;
Gentleman, deceased, having presented his first ac-
count of administration of the estate of said deceas-
ed:

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to
all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Or-
der to be published three weeks successively in the
Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may ap-
pear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate
Office in Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of
May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and
show cause, if any they have, why the same should
not be allowed. BENJA. CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. #92

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of
March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-six—

FEARING WILLIS, of Hebron, named Executor in
a certain Instrument purporting to be the last
Will and Testament of VERRES GREENWOOD, late
of Hebron, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having
presented the same for probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to
all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Or-
der to be published three weeks successively in the
Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may ap-
pear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County,
on the first Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have,
why the said Instrument should not be proved, ap-
proved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of
said deceased. BENJA. CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. #92

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of
March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-six—

ELISHA BISBEE, Jr. Administrator on the estate
of DANIEL BISBEE, late of Sumner, deceased,
having presented his first account of administration
of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice
to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this
Order to be published three weeks successively in the
Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may ap-
pear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the first Tuesday of May next, at ten of
the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any
they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. #92

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of
March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-six—

WILLIAM WYMAN, Executor of the last Will
and Testament of THOMAS WYMAN, late
of Livermore, deceased, having presented his first ac-
count of administration of the estate of said deceas-
ed:

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to
all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Or-
der to be published three weeks successively in the
Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may ap-
pear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Of-
fice in Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of
May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and
show cause, if any they have, why the same should
not be allowed. BENJA. CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. #92

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of
March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
twenty-six—

HEZEKIAH BRYANT, of Turner, gentleman,
named Executor in a certain Instrument pur-
porting to be the last Will and Testament of HEZE-
KIAH BRYANT, late of Turner, in said County,
yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for
probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to
all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Or-
der to be published three weeks successively in the
Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may ap-
pear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Of-
fice in Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday
of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and
show cause, if any they have, why the said Instru-
ment should not be proved, approved, and allowed
as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. #92

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor—If you insert in your paper the following, which is a transposition of the "New puzzle in praise of women," you will perhaps gratify more than one.

He does keep prudence in his sight
Who does contempt to women pay:
They who make wives their whole delight,
Will dearly for their folly pay.

In social joy all women hate
Their leisure hours to employ;
With idle vanity and prate,
Their husband's peace they'll destroy.

The worth is scarce perceptible,
That falls to scolding women's share;
All human failings in them dwell,
Their daily actions do declare.

No truth in woman can reside;
The darling of a heart sincere;
But vanity, deceit and pride
In all the female race appear.

Innumerable are his pains
When ty'd to a controlling wife;
But free from Hymen's galling chains,
In peace a man may pass his life.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

ABSENT FRIENDS.

Hail! social few, whose generous souls
Can mingle in the cares of life,
While round you pass the festive bowl,
Forgetful all of sordid strife—
Light up the blaze of friendship's glow,
While sympathetic souls you join,
To stifle care and smother woe,
To quaff the tribute of the vine.

How often in your social band,
With lightsome heart I've met you there,
And all was joy—while heart and hand
Were cordial in the festive cheer;
But still, the cord that friendship flings
Round genial hearts, shall still remain,
While Hope her golden tribute brings—
The hour when we shall meet again.

When'er in lonely mood I roam
By some sequester'd dreary spot,
Those kindred hearts, my friends and home
Shall never be forgot—
When round the circle gay with cheer,
The social song or toast shall pass,
In kind remembrance then, a tear
Shall consecrate the flowing glass.

And now to every generous friend,
On whom a partial fortune smiles,
May every wish with pleasure blend,
That anguish, care and pain beguile—
And when your thoughts abroad shall roam,
Or when your 'goblets grace the brim,'
Say, you're a friend that's far from home,
And wait one passing thought to him.

ALPHONZO.

THE OLIO.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

About four years ago, I was happily married to a very prudent lady, and, being of the same disposition as myself, we made a very prudent couple. Some time after our marriage, my wife told me, that *Doctors' bills* were very high, and that, as we could not always expect to be free from disease, she thought it best to purchase some *Doctors' books*, and thus said she, with a smile, "we can steal their trade at once." This I agreed to, and made it my particular business to attend all auctions of books, in order to buy medical books at the lowest rate. In fine, in less than twelve months, I had bought a couple of *Dispensaries*, *Buchan's Family Physician*, two or three treatises on the art of preserving health, by different authors; seven treatises on the diseases of children, and divers others of the greatest note. My wife spent all the time she could spare from the economy of her household, in studying them, and as soon as my store was shut up in the evening, I edited myself with a few receipts from the *New London Dispensary*.

As soon as spring arrived, my dear wife informed me, that she found it positively enjoined by some of our writers, that we must all be purged with cream of tartar and brimstone, to be taken every evening for three weeks, in molasses; this the whole family had to comply with, first, I myself, who being the head of the family, I reckon first, my wife, my brother Dick, who lives with me, my son and my daughter, my negro boy, and the servant maid. This cure we all went through to the entire satisfaction of my wife, who had the pleasure to find her medicine had the desired effect.

Soon after this, the contagion of reading medical books spread through all my family, and scarce a day passed, but some of them made use of some medicine or other. My poor brother Dick, after he had permission to read my books, had acquired a dejected countenance, the cause of which I could not conceive. At last he broke silence—"Brother," said he, "supposing I had read more than myself," "I feel my pulse, I think I have too much blood; had I not better get bled?" you know that if too much blood gets into the head it produces *apoplexy*—the symptoms of its appearance, says *Buchan*, is a remarkable redness in the face, and you see that is exactly the case with me." I could not but laugh at him; he was indeed red in the face, but such a redness as indicated the offspring of health. Our maid, from an education at a country school, had learned to read; she earnestly requested her mistress to lend her a *Doctor book* to read on a Sunday afternoon. This reasonable request was granted; but poor creature! being not of the fairest complexion in the world, she in a little time became quite low spirited, and finding my wife and me alone one evening, she came in, and ventured to express herself thus: "La! mistress, I am concerned, and afraid I shall get the yellow jaundice, as I begin to look very yellow in the face." Decency prevented my laughter for a while, but when she had left the room, I could not but enjoy a comfortable laugh. My negro boy is always eating roasted onions for a cold, but as he cannot read he has luckily escaped every other disorder. One night as we were about going to bed my wife desired me in the most serious manner that if she should be taken with a *locked jaw*, that I should rub her jaw with *muscle*, as she was convinced, from comparing the arguments of a variety of authors, that this was the best remedy. I told her there was no danger of such an event, as I had Dr. Cullen's word for it that it seldom attacked females; indeed I am convinced, that a *locked jaw* is rare in females. Hitherto our family medicines were used with confidence and satisfaction on all sides, till I considered one day that our family, without a *Doctor*, had consumed more medicine in one year, than my father's family used to do with the advice of a physician in six years. But one day, when my wife told me she thought it would be well to weigh our food before we eat, lest we should eat too much or too little, and

that *Sauvotious* advised it for good reasons, I got such a disgust to our scheme that I resolved gradually to abandon it. I am now convinced of the truth of a saying of a rational medical writer, "That one or more of four things must happen to every human body—to live temperately, to use exercise, to take physic, or be sick." And I am pretty certain, that if I and my family persevere in the two former courses, we need never be in danger of the two last.

The following is a specimen of the wonderful stories often found in the English papers, written by the wonder writers:

As Mr. George Styles, of Little Waltham, was returning home from shooting one day last week, he was surprised at the sudden approach of night, it being then just three o'clock in the afternoon; upon looking upwards to ascertain the true cause of the phenomenon, he perceived immediately above his head a flock of wild geese—with extraordinary presence of mind, he fired his fowling piece (a single barreled gun of Mr. Joseph Manton's) in the centre of this body, and, miraculous to say, brought down three hundred and seventy-eight birds at one shot! This, however, surprising as it may appear, is equalled in curiosity by the adventure which he subsequently encountered, for having with great difficulty secured 82 of the birds, by tying them round his waist, he was considerably surprised and alarmed at finding them gradually recover animation; but judge his horror and astonishment when he found himself suddenly lifted into the air by his resuscitated captives, who, it appeared, had been more frightened than hurt; and which carried him over a large tract of country, and finally alighted in the sea, within seven miles of Hastings; where, upon touching the water, he had the presence of mind to disentangle himself by cutting the waistband of his breeches with a penknife. Thus disencumbered, Mr. Styles continued swimming till midnight, when he was discovered floating in the water by the brig *Fanny*, of Hull, which was passing within three miles of him, which immediately put back, and sent a boat to his relief, and one day last week he returned to his disconsolate family, with little other injury than fatigue.

FRIEND JOE STRICKLAND, AGAIN.

In the Bull's Head, March 14.

To Dekon Amariah Biglow:

Dear Dekon—I give you in writing as five times up to Uncle Ben, an darn the letter hev I got from him, only jest one by my Kuzin Ant Nabby Mayhew, when she cum down here to see me un laro fashines—but she got so darnashun skairt about the Airtch-Quack, that I sent her home, loded down with Kimble bills that Arnold paid us for prizes. I hop you'll agree about dividin' out, but if you can't, you un Squire Petty Bone, better keep the whole. We've had a kind of a tarmal kombobashun kilt' up here between Mr. Nore un Jakub. I kinder like Nore, kase I un he agre in *polityicks*. I'm for reglar combashuns, un so's he, un I've olvers took his paper, kase he kinder took notis on me when I first cum down here—un I stick up for Jakub kase I made my fortin out' his red munny. Pll tel you all about it by'm by—I don't no how the rumple begun, but first I new, Nore went at Jakub, with betle un *reges*, un you'd think he'd split him all up un fine un *chisnet* rates—by'm by Jakub kums down on Nore jist like a katamount, ruff un tumble, un ses Nore owes him 600 dolers—un Nore ses Jakub sold sids chuck full of wurms un cheeted every boddly. Jakub he kwotes skriptur, but I ges he never read all on't, kase if he had, he'd bin plagy apt to hev saved a few leaves mung the figs un wurms, so's to kinder kivered up any thing he didn't want to boddly to see. I ges he never red how old Adam un Eve workt it. Pll stick to Jakub, kase when I first thort of kumin down here, Uncle Ben, ses he, Joe, I've sum of Jakub's red munny stuff away in the old bullet pouch I ust tu carry in the *Reckless* war, long with sum Kontantente munny; un ses he, now yure kinder goin tu York, mabby sum *Kwaicker* will give sumthing fort. I've had it long enuff, and darn me if I har'dnt rather hev last year's Olmenicks; so I brot it down, un next day arter I got here, I cum acrost that darnashun kuris perpetual moshun wheel in Arnold's winder; thinks I mabby he's a kind of a *Kwaicker*, so in I pop't, un ses I, will you take Jakub's red! He didn't look much *Kwaickerish*, but he sed Jakub was looken up, then thinks I, that's a sine he's flat on his back, but Arnold took it, un I bort a tikit in the Fellydely lotry, un I droid a peck basket chuck full of rail Kimble bills; un arter that ise be darned if I woud'n't fite for Jakub as long as I koud sholder a bushel of 'taters. I've jist been makin a little pohetry, bout my Kuzin, Ant Nabby Mayhew, kase she first put it inter my hed to kum down here, olvers stood to't that I should be a grate man.

Ant Nabby Mayhew darn me now,
If she an't most a witch,
She three times running dreamt as how
That I'd got tarmal rich.

Sich a buty I did gro.

And there is Square Pettybone
And Diacon Bigelow,
And Kudgel Wright and Zekiel Doan
Will say she told us so.

Sich a buty I did gro.

So no more at presunt from yure
Lovin Friend till detil,

JOE STRICKLAND.

[Nash's Adv.]

BLUNDERING. At a late fair of Ballinasloo, a rich graver, being in his cups, made a boast that he and three other pot companions had contrived to swallow sixteen bottles of port at one sitting. "Pray, sir," said a gentleman present, "would you have the goodness to give us the names of the three other brutes that were engaged with you?" "That I will," says he, "there was Tom Mathews—that's three; and (after a long pause)—why, by my soul, there was four of us—Let me see, (reckoning upon his fingers,) there's the two Grogans—that's one; myself—that's two; Tom Mathews—that's three; and—by the way—I forget the name of the other; but I know that there were four of us, any how."

A man crossing a river upon the ice where it was very weak, as it cracked under his feet, he raised his arms toward heaven, and ejaculated a prayer to God to spare his life this time. He passed over safely, and as soon as he set his foot upon the land, now says he, "I'll be d—d if ever you catch me there again."

An impertinent poet, having begun to read to a certain person a poem of his own making, asked him, which of his verses were the best, *thence*, answered he, *thou hadst not yet read, for they have not made my head ache.*

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A Wood-House, Barn, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c. Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage Land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq., at the Oxford Bookstore.

Dec. 20, 1825.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of LUTHER PRATT, late of Paris, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris.—The sale to be on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house on the premises.

THOMAS CLARK, Administrator, de bonis non.

Paris, March 13, 1826.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

HAS just received and for sale a new lot of elegant and well finished HAIR COMBS, which he will sell at prices much lower than ever before offered by him.

Also—Tooth, Head, Clothes and Lather BRUSHES—RAZORS—SCISSORS—Silver and other THIM-BLES, cheap. March 30.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following lots of LAND, in the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, for the year 1825, and also for deficiency of Highway Taxes for the year 1824, as follows—

Names.	No. Lot.	Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Deficiency 1824.
Wm. Reed, S. W. part,	7	1	20	60	\$ 78	\$ 88
Do. West part,	9	1	60	240	3 12	
Do. S. W. part,	11	1	60	240	3 12	
Unknown,	29	3	100	100	1 30	65
" E. half,	5	6	50	100	1 30	1 10
" N. part,	25	7	100	100	1 30	2 20
Wm. & Henry } part,	25	5	100	100	1 30	
Hyde, } part,	26	1	50	75	97	
Davis Paine, part,	15	8	20	60	78	
B. Walton, part,	16	8	20	60	78	
W. & S. Lufkin, half,	25	5	100	150		1 65
Daniel Smith, W. part,	6	1	10	40		44
Josiah Bartlett,	29	1	50	100		1 10

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 20th day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon—I shall expose and sell at Public Vendue so much of said respective lots of Land, as will discharge the same, at the Court House, in Paris.

EBENEZER DANIELS, Collector for 1825.

Paris, March 29, 1826.

The publisher of the *Eastern Argus* will please insert the above notice, and send his bill to this office for payment.

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of LUKE RYERSON,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CUSHMAN RYERSON.

Paris, March 26, 1826.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, with the Will annexed, on the estate of AMOS BROWN,

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ISAAC PARSONS.

Buckfield, March 26, 1826.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of EPHRAIM CHILD,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABIAH CHILD.

Livermore, March 23, 1826.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of JACOB ELLENWOOD,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM FRYE.

Bethel, March 26, 1826.

NEW-ENGLAND

Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED for the express purpose of insuring against losses or damage occasioned by fire only, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars; besides the private property of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH LOW, President.

JOHN WEST, Secretary.

The subscriber being duly authorized as Agent of the above Company, now offers to his fellow-citizens within the State the most permanent security against loss or damage by fire, and at a rate of premium so low that it is in the power of all to guard against that kind of loss which the utmost care and attention cannot always prevent; and which frequently in a few hours reduces the affluent to poverty and distress.

It should not be thought strange now, that persons who run their own risks as it respects fire, rather than spare two or three dollars to have their property insured, should they suffer loss by this destructive element, should be left to make up their own losses.—It may be safely stated, that almost every individual in this County, bestows upon others who have suffered by fire, enough to insure his own property, so that should every man insure his own, they would not pay more than they do at present. We should not then have our ears assailed by "tales of woe," nor our purse-strings broken to relieve the distresses of our fellow-citizens.

All losses sustained by this Company are paid within thirty days after they are proved, without any deduction whatever up to the amount insured.—And in case of any disagreement between the parties, the subject is to be referred to three disinterested men, one of whom to be chosen by each, out of three to be named by the other party, and the third by the two so chosen.

All applications for insurance made to the subscriber will receive the most prompt attention.

ASA BARTON.

Paris, March 6, 1826.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of SETH BENSON, late of Paris, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of two-thirds of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris; and three lots of land in the town of Woodstock, and the reversion of the dower set off to his Widow, if necessary.—Said sale to be at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Paris, on Saturday the eight day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. THOMAS CLARK, Administrator.

Paris, March 13, 1826.

Deputy Sheriff.

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